A WEEK OF MARLOWE

THE TABERS TO GIVE A BIG PRO-DUCTION OF "HENRY THE FOURTH."

Celebrated Trans-Oceanics at Park for a Week - Williams's Vaudevilles at the Empire.

Julia Marlowe Taber and Robert Taber, in and attractive reperwill appear at House all of this week, beginning to-morrow evening, when "Romeo and Juliet." in which both have won distinction, will be the bill. Hunchback" will be presented Tuesday night, "As You Like It" Wednesday night, a new and careful production of "King Henry the Fourth' Thursday and Friday "The Lady of Lyons" Saturday and "Twelfth Night" Saturday night. The company this season is said to be one of the strongest organizations presenting standard plays. The most eminent critics of ancient and modern times have written eulogies on "Henry the Fourth," Shakspeare's great historical drama, and its addition to the repertory of the Tabers reflects credit on their ability as Shakspearian artists. Its production has been received with favor in different cities this season. It is described as the most costly and pretentious production they have ever attempted. Diligent attention has been bestowed on the preparation of scenery and costumes, for "Henry the Fourth," and the Tabers announce a historically accurate presentation. Among the scenes of the play are the palace at London, an apartment of Prince Hal's at Cold Harbor, Boar's Head Tavern, the King's tent, Hotspur's camp and the plain between the camps. E. Hamilton Bell, of New York, designed the scenery and costumes. The scenery was painted by Ernest Albert, of the Fifth Avenue Theater, and Josef Physicc, of the Garrick Theater, New York, Mrs. Taber will appear as Prince Hal, Mr. Taber as the impetuous Hotspur and William F. Owen as Falstaff. The first costume of the Prince consists of a crimson cut velvet with a cloth of gold ground; the second dress is of garter blue velvet, embroadered with silver and adorned with the three feathers of the Wales's crest. A third dress is of half armor with a circular sleeveless coat of rich ivory colored silk velvet lined with crimson and trimmed with fur. Full armor composes Prince Hal's fourth costume. Mr. Taber appears in a long robe of green velvet. The production of "Henry the Fourth" by Mr. and Mrs. Taber is a conscientious effort. Not only does it make a series of beautiful and artistic stage pic-tures, but no detail has been overlooked which will in the smallest way help to reduce the fifteenth century coloring. The nee Hal of this production is essentially drs. Taber's creation, and her conception of the part is peculiarly identified with the tual. Mr. Taber as Hotspur is said effective. This role requires strength and vehemence because Hotspur was noted for his impetuosity, and Mr. Taber realizes ents of the role. All the other characters of the play are said to be in competent hands. There will be but one matinee-Saturday.

Park-Hopkins's Trans-Oceanics. The attraction for this week at the Park Theater, opening to-morrow matinee,

Hopkins's Trans-Oceanic Star Specialty Company. The feature of the company this season is the midget duo, the Rossow Brothers, who are the daintiest little fellows imaginable. Karl is eighteen years old, twenty-six inches tall, and weighs sixteen pounds. Franz is twenty, height thirty inches, and weighs twenty-six pounds. Their wrestling and pugilistic performances and feats of strength have been the rage uropean capitals. This season is their first and probably last appearance in this who will make their Indianapolis favor to-morrow Apollo comes from Paris, with a wire performance that is to surpass all previous attempts in that line. Jester, the Irish ventriloquist, comes direct from Dan Lowery's Star Varieties, Dublin, Ireland. He is the inventor of the famous walking figures that have created a furore in Eu-rope. The Sisters Gehrue, "Terpsichorean lbys," come direct from the Alhambra. are Robetta and Doreto, grotesque acro-bats; Ryan and Richfield, portrayers of medy; Ford and Francis, operatic

ravesty sketchists, and Tom Mack, the tious minstrel comedian." The Rossows are believed to be the small t men in the world, and give an extraorinary exhibition of acrobatics, winding up smaller one of the two is a skillful boxer, and is quicker on his feet than either Cor-bett or Fitzsimmons. His ducking is de-Thed as the perfection of skill, and many nes he dives under the arm of his antagonist, sending in a pivot blow as he comes out on the other side. The exhibition, apart from the wonderful skill which the ny specks of humanity display, is most ludicrous because of the small stature of the contestants. There will be daily mati- of cider stored for vinegar.

Empire-Williams's Vaudeville. The vaudeville company known as H. W. pear at the Empire next week, opening tomorrow matinee, is an organization of acammoth olio, introducing new and novel | Ganges. features made up of the best material and presented on a pretentious scale. The company is headed by Dan McAvoy and Gussie on to see in their funny act entitled Conglomeration." Another strong eard is Miss Imogene Comer, who has a bright future. She is the possessor of a tralto voice, and renders descriptive songs in a pleasing manner of her own, Among others are Farnum and Seymour, Board," which is predicted to prove a strong card at the Empire: Miss Gertie Gilson, the avorite serio-comic; Smith and Fuller, musical comedians; James Walbrook, a clever comedian; Dailey and Hilton, and several others of equal note.

Notes of the Stage. Maude Adams has signed a contract to continue to support John Drew. The starring tour of Odette Tyler in "The Councillor's Wife" will begin Easter Monday, at Savannah, Ga. Lewis Morrison and James O'Nell are among the dramatic stars coming to the Grand this month. De Wolf Hopper will be

at English's before February. "Michael and His Lost Angel," Arthur Jones's new play, will be produced on Jan. 6 simultaneously at the Lyceum in ondon and the Empire in New York. In the New York Sunday papers of Dec. 29 there were twelve columns devoted to the Nethersole kiss, exclusive of the reriews of her Carmen. They were simply word pictures of her kiss.

Mile. Pilar Morin has made an extraordhary success by the finesse and grace of | part of the Greek Church till the year 491. her performance in Vance Thompson's panomime, "A Japanese Doll," and is attractng to Proctor's Pleasure Palace, New York, the patronage of the "400." Since the engagement of Joseph Haworth

Modjeska has extended her repertory to in clude "As You Like It" and "Twelfth Night," in addition to "Mary Stuart," "Mac-beth," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Measure for Measure," "Magda" and "Camille. It will surprise even Richard Mansfield's greatest admirers to know that his book. 'One Evening," has reached a sale in England and America of more than 30,000 copies. Mr. Mansfield is probably the only actor to-day who could make a large income

A rattling farce, full of fun, the result o ingeniously devised situations and novel mplications, is "The Foundling," w William Lestocq and E. M. Robson ich achieved a remarkable run of nearly o hundreds nights in New York last winter. The cause of all this was the famous English dancer, Cissy Fitzgerald, who is Clasy will be here next week at the Grand, Fanny Davenport does not approve of stage children. To an interviewer this emiThe wings of a theater—especially those where there are ballet and chorus girls—are not the proper place for a child." The Davenport Home, which this actress is gong to endow, will take care of the orphans

There were two successful novelties at the London theaters during the last week. Sydney Grundy's "The Late Mr. Castello," at the Comedy, and a "Woman's Reason," by Charles Brookfield and E. C. Phillips, at the shaftesbury. The critics unanimously praise the latter, and Truth pronounces it the best play produced in 1895. The Duke of York's theater is closed, "Tommy Atkins" having proven a complete failure.

Harry Woodruff, the blonde and engaging young actor, whose engagement to Anna fould, daughter of the late Jay Gould, was broken off three years ago, and who then went to Harvard University, is now a sophomore and will consequently remain there two years more. It was generally understood at the time Woodruff went to college that he was doing so in order that he might fit himself for a commercial life and for the pleasure of marrying Miss Gould. Since then, as is well remembered, Miss Gould married the Marquis de Castellane and now Mr. Woodruff says to Theatrica Tidings: "When I leave Harvard I shall go back to the stage. Were I to go int pusiness I would receive as a clerk probably bout ten dollars a week, and as an actor I can earn a great many times that amount per week." Mr. Woodruff's last engagement was as juvenile man in "Char-ley's Aunt," under Charles Frohman's man-

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

The people of the United States pay more taxes than the people of any other nation on the globe. It is said that the Prince of Wales receives two hundred begging letters on as average every day.

who have paid their taxes are entitled to be

married free by the sheriff. In Silesia there is a superstition that a boy born on Christmas day must be brought up a lawyer or he will become a thief. The annual report of the coroner of New York shows that during the last year 4,500 women were buried in the potter's field. The average duration of human life in European countries is greatest in Sweden and Norway and lowest in Italy and Aus-

The celebration of Christmas is said by the church historians to have been formally firstituted by Pope Telesphorus, who died Paderewski worship the emotions rise stage

Greenwich records show that for fourteen years there has been an average of only wenty hours of sunshine in London in Christmas is respected by Mohammedan showed only in the heightened sparkle of nations, though not observed. It is consid- the eyes the feelings which moved them.

ered second in sanctity to the birthday of | As a rule the expression was that which In Britain a man is not bound to con-

brothers' and sisters' children. In England the Christmas decorations may remain in the churches during the month of January, but must all be cleared away before Feb. 2, or Candlemas day. The financial system of Venezuela is the idmiration and envy of all South American countries, the single gold standard being in force and the public debt being of quite in-

significant proportions. By the law of Scotland the bushes of shrubs planted in the garden belong to the landlord, and the tenant cannot remove them at the end of his tenancy. The English law is the same on this point. In several towns in Holland a birth announced by exposing at the door a silk pin cushion covered and edged by plaited lace, the sex of the infant being shown by the color-for a boy, red; a girl, white.

from the ancient Egyptians, but the majority of authors agree upon their French origin, and assert that they were invented to amuse the lucid intervals of Charles VI. who had fallen into a state of insanity. Most of the ivory that comes to the market is "dead"—that is, ivory taken from animals long since dead, and which has been stored away by the natives for years. There is no danger in Africa of the supply

Count De Gobelin says that cards came

being exhausted for several generations at In 1543, after the introduction of metal pins as an article of feminine use, they became popular as New Year presents. They were very expensive, and for a gentleman to make his lady friends a present of four or five pins was considered a very happy

Paris is troubled by the fear that parrots pread consumption. Some parrots brought from Brazil died two years ago of a mysterious disease resembling consumption, and recently several persons at Versailles and Maissons-Laffitte have died of what seems to be the same disease.

An ivy bush, half a century ago, was the common sign of taverns-as a branch of mistletoe is to the present day in Norman-dy-and especially of private houses where beer and wine could be obtained by travelers. In France a peasant who sells his vineyard has to hang a green bush over his

The "Christian Era" was suggested or deby Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman monk, who, in 527, began its use, and proposed that all public and private documents should be dated "In the year of our Lord." It did not come into general use in France until the eighth century, nor in England un-A young man named Johnson, an employe

of one of the Danbury (Conn.) baggagemen, is a curiosity in his way. He is seventeen years old, and measures six feet seven inches in his stocking feet. With his shoes on three-quarters of an inch is added to his height. During the past year he has grown

Melrose, Conn., has probably the largest cider mills in the country, which have used 35,000 bushels of apples the past season. They have shipped their cider and vinegar to almost every State in the Union. They shipped a carload of cider to Illinois last week, and have about five hundred barrels

The marshy ground of the Ganges delta, with its vast masses of vegetation, decay-ing under a tropical sun, is the native home of the cholera. In that pestilential region year, and all the year round. Every cholera epidemic which has desolated Europe, every visitation of the plague, is believed emplished vaudeville stars, and present a to have started from the mouth of the

Iceland is a model country, there being neither prisons, soldiers, drunkenness nor police. Colonized in 874, it soon after became independent, and its isomred position, May, who are alone worth the price of ad- | far away from the beaten track of ocean commerce, has preserved its population from many of the vices which seem almost inseparable from a high state of commercial prosperity and extensive intercourse with the rest of mankind.

Few hostesses understand the art of pouring tea and coffee, simple as it appears.
As a rule, the guest of honor is offered the ain, in their original act, "Watch the first cup, which is the weakest, and the children, if served at all, are given the last and strongest. When it is desired to have all the cups of uniform strength, one should pour a little into each, and then begin over again, reversing the order. In England this is so well understood that a pourer of tea or coffee does not begin to replenish the cups till all are before her.

THE RELIGION OF ARMENIA. It Differs Little from That of the Greek and Roman Churches.

The Congregationalist. Armenians claim that their ancestors were Christians before the end of the first century of our era. But their history points back to Gregory, the Illuminator, a prince of the royal line of Armenian kings. as the founder of their national church. He was born A. D. 257, and after many persecutions was consecrated in 302 as the head of the Armenian Church. His successors took the title of patriarch, later of catholicos, and are elected by the bishops. The Bible was translated into Armenian about 431 A. D. The Armenian Church was when its catholicos solemnly annulled, in full synod, the decrees of the council of Chelcedon. Since that time it has been a to perpetuate the nationality in spite of its people having been absorbed into other

Greek and Roman churches. It has a liturgy of its own, which includes the Nicene Creed and prayers of the fathers used in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches. It offers prayers for the dead, but does not believe in purgatory nor allow indulgences. It has several orders of clergy, bishops, priests and deacons, besides minor officers. Priests must marry before they can be ordained, but not after. The priesthood is hereditary, the son assuming it on the death of his father. Baptism, which is by triune immersion, is administered to infants as well as adults, and the

Lord's supper is administered to all baptized persons. In the sixteenth century the Jesuits succeeded in creating a schism in the church described as a "bionds sunburst," whose | and a new organization, called Catholic heavenward-pointed toe, golden curls and Armenians. This movement resulted in se-speaking eyes enslaved all New York. vere persecutions by the Turkish governvere persecutions by the Turkish govern-ment, till in the middle of the eighteenth century, on petition of the catholicos, Peter the Great of Russia took the Armenian Church under his care, and since that time ment actress said recently: "I use a child myself in 'Gismonda,' and although I know its mother is constantly looking after it I always feel that it would be far better off at home. Church under his care, and since that time its official head has had his residence in the dominion of the Czar. There are two other officials bearing the title of cathelicos, also patriarchs at Constantinople and Jerusalem. icos, also patriarchs at Constantinople and Jerusalem.

MUSICAL VIRTUOSOS

PADEREWSKI SATURDAY AND DAM-ROSCH THE FOLLOWING WEEK.

Wonderful Effect on an Audience by the Pinnist's Recitals-The Wagnerian Season.

From all places where Paderewski has played come strange reports of infatuated, mesmerized audiences, the strangest, perhaps, yet written about any star who has appeared before the public in the present generation. Women seem to be the most susceptible, and the effect on Pederewski's female admirers can be gathered from the following, taken from a three-column article in the New York World: "Paderewski is at the piano. He arranges the tails of his coat, moves his chair back-

ward and forward in getting the distance, and tries his instrument. Not a movement watched every commonplace movement through opera glasses with an intensity of interest painful to observe. He is the idol; they the idolators. Paderewski worship is about to begin. And Paderewski, this magnetic Pole, who gives women thrills and throes, who fires the subtlest currents of their natures, who causes them to turn towards him as the sunflower to the sunwherein lies the secret of his power? Slight, fragile as men go, face intellectual, eyes thoughtful, mouth sensitive, in appearance Paderewski is no way remarkable save for People in Madison county, Kentucky, his hair. Nothing about him suggests an who have paid their taxes are entitled to be overpowering nervous or physical force. To the eye there is nothing to Paderewski to make the pulse beat quicker; yet the thou-sands of women who had sat in the spell of his presence on previous occasions gazed on him as he entered and visibly sighed From former occasions there evidently lows a hypnotic or mesmeric influence. "After the first number it seemed a myserious current flowed from stage to house from house to stage, as if an invisible force had united Paderewski and his femining adorers; and as the programme proceeded this bond became stronger and continually grew in strength until the very end. In by stage with each musical number. Nothing was more strongly in evidence than the changed facial expression of the adoring women. Some paled, then flushed; others betrayed emotions by quick nervous twitchings of the mouth, while others still

subsided it left them pallid and often hagtribute to the support of his brothers and subsided it left them pallid and often hag sisters, much less to the support of his gard. There is the revelry of emotions Crescendo! Limpness, placidness, exhaus-"Towards the end of the performance the ost decorous women seem to abandon themselves to the influence and startle the less affected by strange and rapturous exclamations. For their idol they seem to feel no restraining influence, exclaiming the thought most upon their minds. Paderew-ski worship is a delirium, and the worship-

ompanies intense mental and physical

ers speak as though in delirium." Esmonde Grattan, writing from Paris, says: "It is to me a proud satisfaction that the privilege was accorded me to first publish to the world the details of the home of the great artist. It is not a matter of idle boasting, but of heartfelt gratitude, that I was permitted to know and to make known. The room in which he works is somber and picturesque. Paintings line the walls, and crimson hangings shade the windows. The air is laden with the perfume of flowers, the gifts of those known and unknown who during his stay in Paris surround him daily with these silent tributes to his genius. The first thing that strikes the eye on entering is a portrait of the great musician by a famous Austrian painter, and to the right, a velvet plaque, is the beausliver laurel wreath presentby the Boston to Paderewski Symphony Orchestra. A picture of Chopin on his deathbed, and a landscape of great value, adorn the wall on the left, while standing loftily in a luminous golden atmosphere-a dreamy, artistic atmosphere-is a marble bust of Chopin crowned with wreath of exquisite workmanship, presented to Paderewski in Paris. I was not allowed to linger very long, so I passed to the tas where rare and valuable gifts from admiring friends were scattered; miniature pianos, musical instruments, and endless pocket souvenirs. A painting of Paderewski by Alma-Tadema-a magnificent work-hung opposite, and from it I turned to the sketch of the greatest of living planists by Burne-Jones, which is so well known. The piano, a Steinway "grand," was reflected in the polished floor, which a priceless rug only half concealed. Pictures of his favorite composers, Bach Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann, etc., and hotographs of American friends are very merous. Draping the door in the hallway are the Polish and American flags presented to Paderewski at the close of his first season at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on the occasion of his concert for the Washington monument, now completed, in Washington Park. An entire wall is occupled by the superb laurel wreath presented at Leipsic. There is all the elegance which modern luxury can provide. Artist as he is, and because he is a great artist, the man of culture shines through his inner life and surroundings. There is a stateliness and charm-a something so artistic-in his home that, once seen, it cannot be forgot-

The programme for Paderewski's concert at English's Opera House next Saturday possible scope for the display of his remarkable talent. It is made up of compositions by Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Liszt and Paderewski, and is as follows:

Sonate-Op. 53. Allegro con brio. In-troduzione. Adagio molto. Rondo. Allegretto moderato. Prestissimo... ut words-(1.) Op.

62, No. 1. (2.) Spinning Song.....

Mendelssohn
Carnival—Op. 9. Preambule. Pierrot.
Harlequin. Valse noble. Eusebius. Florestan, Cognette, Replique, Papillons. Letters dansantes. Chiarina. Chopin. Estrella. Reconnaissance. Pantalon et Colombine. Valse Allemande. Paginini. Aveu. Pause, Marches des Davidsbundler contre les Philistins.....Schumann

Torturne—G. major, Op. 37, No. 2. Three Etudes—Nos. 7, 8, 9, Op. 25. Mazurka-B flat minor, Op. 24, No. 4. A flat. Prelude No. 17. Op. 28. A Valse-A flat major, Op. 34 No. 1Chopi

DAMROSCH'S CAREER.

Reared in a Wagnerian Atmosphere and Enrly Wielded the Baton. Walter Damrosch and his opera company closed an engagement at Kansas City last evening, the first season of German opera that city has known. As has been the rule in all places visited by Mr. Damrosch, there was much enthusiasm and big audiences. Last week the company went to Denver, a venturesome trip, said the opponents of Mr. Damrosch when he announced his intentions previous to the opening of his tour. But Denver, as, a greeting to its first chance to hear German opera by a German company, bought the theater solid for the four performances. This week the company will play in St. Paul and Minneapolis, going thence to Milwaukee and Indianapolis.

Many persons have wondered how it has come about that "young Damrosch" has taken by force the position of Wagnerian | the blow. His anxiety was relieved at the interpreter in this country; how he came to enter the operatic field and to find so church by itself, which fact has done much | much success in his chosen line while so young in life. It is easily explained. He has talent, of course, and an ardent admiration for Wagner's works. He was born in Breslau, Silesia, and his early youth was spent among the musicians who did the most to make the musical history of the middle of the nineteenth centu-His father, Dr. Leopold Damrosch, was an orchestra conductor and the personal friend of Wagner. He believed in Wagner's theory and that with Wagner the dramatic art had reached perfection, and could not be improved further. Wagner was the godfather of Mr. Damrosch's brother and stayed at his father's house whenever he visited Breslau, as also did Taussig, Rubinstein and Von Bulow. Mr. Damrosch's mother was a singer and was one of the first Ortruds in "Lohengrin." She sung the part in Weimar under Franz Liszt's direction before her marriage. In fact, it was during that engagement that he met Leopold Damrosch, the first violin in the orchestra, and formed the acquaintance which led to their marriage. Under those conditions Walter Damrosch was destined to wield the conductor's baton, in Maine.'

ing "Rheingold" in a mimic theater in which the performers were dolls; nor that at nineteen he was the director of a choral Society, and at twenty-two was conducting German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Nor is it surprising that with his daring spirit, together with his hereditary instincts and early surroundings. he should be successful in a field which

veteran directors and managers had been

unable to cultivate. But genius in a conductor without the essential backing of a competent orchestra and chorus, principals who can sing and act and adequate scenery, would never be cuscesssful, and realizing that the public at this age demands presentations of a high degree of excellence, Mr. Damrosch wisely surrounded himself with the best that he could obtain. His expenditures have been lavish, and justice is not transgressed when it is said that America has never known better and more artistic performances of German opera than he is giving. This has been the verdict of the large cities which he has visited on this second tour, cities which should know.

Aside from the great work which he doing with his company, Mr. Damrosch is personally furthering the cause of the "Prophet of Bayreuth" by his entertaining lectures. During the season in this city he will talk, play and sing in the Propylaeum in explanation of "Die Meistersinger" and "Die Walkure." Those who expect to attend either of these performances and who are not familiar with the story and motif would do well to hear one of Mr. Damrosch's interesting discourses.

The advance sale of seats for the Dam-

rosch season in Indianapolis began yesterday, and the demand was such as to justify managers in believing that there will be great audiences at every performance. There are to be given "Tannhauser" Thursday evening, the 16th, "Die Walkure," Friday evening, and "Die Melstersinger" Saturday evening. The advance sale of season tickets only will continue until next Saturday, when the sale for single performance will begin Durchasers of season ances will begin. Purchasers of season tickets will be admitted free to the recital

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

True Humility. Right Reverend Host-I'm afraid you've got a bad egg, Mr. Jones. The Curate-Oh, no, my lord, I assure you. Parts of it are excellent

How She Caught a Husband. New York Evening World. Reggy (quoting "Hamlet")-If thou will needs marry, marry a fool. Maud-Oh, Tom, this is so sudden.

In Condition for It. New York Ledger. Maud-I wonder why they call it being in the swim of society? Janette-Did you not observe how most ception?

It Could Not Be. Assistant Librarian-Here is a book that and I have just heard that it is improper. Superintendent-Nonsense, Don't you see that half of the leaves are uncut?

Mother-And you say this book is totally unfit for my daughter to read?

Bookseller-Most unfit, indeed, madam. Mother-Well, I'll take it. I'm sure I can keep it where she will never find it.

A Careful Mother.

Chappie Is in No Danger. New York Herald. Chappie-I'm really deuced anxious to know what the new woman is going to do Miss Cutting-Don't worry. They won't be likely to trouble anyone but the men. In New York.

Truth. Eisie (aged six)-Where were you born, Aunt Gladys-In San Francisco. Elsie-Oh, my! What a long way must have been from your papa and mam-

A Budding Diplomat. Ethel (aged six)-I don't love you any Grandpa-Why not, Ethel? Ethel-'Cause I love you so much already that I couldn't love you any more if I tried. Please give me 5 cents.

His Rival-Handsomeby makes me think of nothing so much as one of these nasty,

Some Similarity.

ugly pug dogs. His Friend-You're crazy, man. Why, Handsomeby is as good-looking and manly a fellow as you'll find. His Rival-But all the girls like him. A Stinging Retort. Pearson's Weekly.

"We won't print any such stuff as that," said the editor loftily, as he handed back the manuscript. "Well, you needn't be so haughty about ," retorted the irregular contributor, 'you're not the only one who won't print

No Darwin for Him. "Lemme out!" yelled the chimpanzee, 'Lemme out. I want to get at 'im." "Why, Jocko," said his mate, "what on earth is the matter?" 'See that dude going along the gravel

"Well, I'm after him. I heard him say believed we were his ancestors.' LACKED FORESIGHT.

Want of Practical Sense Sometimes Shown by Bright Men. Washington Letter.

"Dubois," said a member, "while one the shrewdest and most far-seeing of politicians, is, after all, often short on prac-tical forethought. That frequently happens in the case of great men. You recall the old story of Lamar, who was so forgetful and ridden by abstraction that once on getting into a bob-tail car, he dropped a fifty-cent piece into the fare box and then sat contentedly down to read. The driver felt a natural horror at the proceeding, as he could not make change for money once it was in the box. He stuck his head in the door and hailed the supreme judge re-

"'You don't oughter put a fifty-cent piece in the box,' he said. 'That's dead wrong. you oughter put in a nickle. "Lamar was much stricken of conscience at the fault thus found with him, and, hastening to repair the wrong he had done, hustled out a nickle and put that in the box along with the fifty-cent piece. At this the driver looked at him with an air of knowing sympathy, and, tapping his forehead significantly, shut the door and said no more, while Lamar went on with his

"Now, Dubois is a good deal like Lamar, on'y he doesn't pay eleven fares for one ride on a street car. But he does other things, or tries to do them. Here is a story which will illustrate: "Last summer Dubois was off in the wilds of Idaho trout fishing. It occurred to him in the broad humanity of his nature that Col. Dick Bright would be much pleased and benefited if he were given a mess of the fish. It rever saruck him that any diffi- Indian journey, and in a variety of occupaculty might exist in the way of transporting a basket of fresh tront over 2,500 miles In midsummer. The result was that Col-

"Col. R. Bright, Washington, D. C.: "Will send you two dozen fresh trout by FRED T. DUBOIS. express to-day. "Col. Bright put in two hours wondering what those fresh trout would look and smell like after traveling four summer days and nights. He was apprehensive of the results of Dubois' unguarded generosity. but of course he could do nothing to avert end of two hours, however, by the coming of another wire. It said: 'Col. R. Bright, Washington, D. C.

"Express company refuses to receive the fish. Says they will spoil. Sorry FRED T. DUBOIS. Since coming to Washington Dubois has confided to Bright that it never entered his far-off head for a moment that 2,500 red-hot August miles might be more of a trip than a lot of fresh fish could safely be taken. express company.

"Mr. Softly," she began coldly, "you sent me a set of Ibsen's works for Christmas. Do His blood froze within him. He neither denied nor affirmed, for speech had fled him. The frightful thought struck full upon him that he had only known of Ibsen by hearsay immoral, realistic? "I opened them," she continued, "and"-"Don't say you read them," he cried desperately. "It was a mistake of the bookseller's. Don't say you read them,"

scorn; "I did not read them, for there was a two-quart flask in every one. They were evidently intended for a Baptist conference and it is not surprising that, as a boy. And then George wished he'd looked young Damrosch was to be found present-

"No. sir," she answered with withering

TALE OF A "WARM BOT"

A LOCAL INCIDENT FROM A RECENT SWELL SOCIAL FUNCTION.

Night Was Very Cold and One Young Man Had a Bottle in His Overcoat.

Queer things are not always seen at hig social functions. Sometimes they happen. It was that way the other night at a swell dance in one of the popular assemblage places "up town," where the buds and full blown roses mixed in a goodly company. On the outside the winds were playing freeze-out with the old year-and winning, too-while on the inside of the building the gentlefolks were bidding in the new year with as merry cheer as the soulless gas corporation would permit-for the natural gas meter that night was slower than the meter of a Gregorian chant.

"Br-r-r-r," remarked one young man, with teeth chattering. "It's cold enough in here to hatch polar bears." "Say," added another youth, who was making his first visit to Indianapolis, "does

Proppytilorum mean 'Refrigerator.' " "No," put in another. "It's the French for sunstroke, of course. Suppose we go down and bore out that gas mixer." And so on, and so on went the cruel remarks from the jeunesse doree, while the young women in their decollete gowns, like all Indianapolis women, being well trained

med and the leader with his foot beat time for the Tommy Atkins two-step-just as he had done nine thousand three hundred and forty-four times before for Indianapolis dances-the same old Tommy Atkins who was "a credit to his nation" and will continue to be as long as Indianapolis dances the two-step. Everybody danced in order to keep up the circulation of the blood, and the man who had no partner hopped from one foot to the other out on the stair landing, lest the cold render his limbs numb. Presently the music stopped, the violin player

"Fellows," one young man was heard to remark to others, "let's go down in the dressing room and see if we can't send out for a warm bot." A "warm bot" is a choice bit of Kentucky patois, and doesn't mean champagne, beer nor anything like that. "Perhaps the janitor can get it at the drug store. Have him get Old Pepper or another of the group. In a little while a phalanx of immaculate shirt ironts came down the broad stairs and into the men's dressing room. The janitor wasn't in sight. It was still cold. Quite cold, indeed. "Is there any possibility that some mar had the foresight to bring a little Sunlight fluid with him?" asked one youth. Sun-

at the music took a recess.

light fluid means just the same as "warm "Not one chance in five hundred," was e reply. "I know a man that used to bring bottled milk to these gatherings, but his cow is out at the farm this winter. They say he had indigestion or something like that." "Why didn't they give the cow pepsir

chewing gum; that's good for indigestion."
"Here, Mr. Smart Man, I was talking about the man, not the cow.' "Gentlemen," interrupted the leader of the crowd, "we are not a lot of farmers. Stop this dairy talk. The question is, how are we to get something to keep us warm? suggest that we carefully search our friends' overcoats, in the faint hope that perhaps some old Santa Claus brought a bottle with him to-night.' So a systematic, a pre-eminently respectable search-since it was in the interest of freezing humanity-began. Overcoa upon overcoat was subjected to this gentee privateering, and prize upon prize was set adrift because it did not contain the longed-

"Eureka," shouted Mr. Sophomore, "here It was a bottle brought to light, one of those little hunchbacked affairs, with a stubby neck and metal top that screws on tight. The top of the flask came off in a jiffy. The first man to bring his nos into friendly relations with the mouth of the bottle gave a deep inhalation and murmured: "Must be a cocktail." "It's Martinique rum," was the opinion of another. "Or Tennessee brandy mixed with molasses," came the third expert opinion. The bottle went the rounds for more expert opinions. "Well, here goes," said the leader. "I don't know just what sort of liquor it is, but its got the right sort of boquet and taste," and the bottle was tilted at a sufficient angle. "That's not bad," and a smack accompanied the assertion. "I have tasted worse," ventured

line and each man had received a small portion of the "warmth" a scant quantity of the liquor remained. There was just enough left, so the gentlemen thought, for the owner of the bottle who, quite by accident, appeared at the door just at this

"What have you fellows found?" he "Well," replied the leader, "You came just in time, old man. It was cruel in you to bring liquor to a ball on a cold night like this and then put it under cover so your friends wouldn't find it. But we'll forgive you on account of the good quality of the stuff."
"Is that my bottle you have there?" de

manded Mr. Owner. "Nothing else," he was informed.
"Great Caesar," he exclaimed, "Gentle men, that bottle cost me \$5." "We thought it was pretty fine stuff, chimed in three men who had first as-sured the crowd that the liquor was all right. The vindication of their judgment was comp 'What did you think it was?" asked the puzzled owner

"Whisky." from as many as five throats, "Whisky?" and the owner was astounded. Why, men, a half spoonful of that stuff is a big dose. "What was it?" and alarm was spread on several faces. "Gentlemen, that's my Keeley cigarette And so, it was afterwards said, a con siderable portion of the fine spread ordered from Cincinnati or St. Louis was never touched. There were enough people there,

an appetite that night. ELEPHANTS IN RANGOON.

to be sure, but it wasn't every one that had

In India They Can Do Almost Every thing But Talk.

London Letter. We had seen many elephants during our tions, from the temple elephants engaged in their solemn and sleepy processions to the huge and well-groomed animals belonging Bright, one day last August, got a wire to the artillery batteries at Queta and from Dubois, dated Blackfoot, Idaho, say-Peshawur, on the Afghan frontier, and we had listened to not a few tales of what they could do, sometimes with just a shade of incredulity. There are about a dozen elephants em-ployed in the work of the yard, and in all of these but one are males. This may, and

probably does, arise from the fact that the males are usually larger and stronger than the female elephants, but, judging from the specimen we saw, it cannot be from any superiority of intelligence on the part of the male elephant. The solitary female worker, indeed, is a veritable maid-of-allwork about the yard, and no kind of work appears to come amiss to her. At one time she may be seen holding a log up to the saw when at work, either endwise or across as occasion may require; at another she is dragging the slabs away with the end of her trunk and piling them in heaps with all the regularity and skill of the most neat-handed workman; at a third she is making a until his attention was called to it by the | stack of sawn boards, or sweeping the sawdust from the mill house floor with a huge broom. The meaning of the whistle to knock off work is not better known to any workman on the place than to her, and it is no easy matter to induce her to do a single trunk's turn when the signal has once

The log, once piloted to shore, will, at the word of command, if not of a greater weight than about a ton and a half, be prized up by the animal's tusk, and then grasped with the trunk carefully and exactly in the midand had bought the set at an auction. Gra-dle, and carried to the spot where it is clous, heavens what if he were unreadable, wanted. Arrived at the heap of logs in the yard, he will place one end on the ground and the other on the heap, and then proceed with the most systematic care to push it up and adjust it with the point of his tusks." You cannot overload an elephant, however, from the elephant's opinion on such a question. In case of a log being brought ashore which seems to be too large and house which seems to be too for the annimal will at once refuse any tion. In case of a log being brought ashore which seems to be too large and heavy for a single elephant, a second is called to his as rossible, intently listening to his words."

But all the evening I kept as close to him as rossible, intently listening to his words."

But all the evening I kept as close to him as rossible, intently listening to his words."

assistance, and the two animals proceed quietly to pick it up by the extreme ends and carry it to the required heap, where they deposit it with the utmost care, even examining it critically to see that it is perfectly in line with the rest of the stack. For this and all other nice processes of ad justment the point of the trunk is the in-

It has been said that an elephant can do everything but speak, and, indeed, we were often disposed to doubt whether there was even this exception. Whatever motion one of these animals feels he seems ready to express in sound, and so various are the modulations of his voice, and so ready their sympathy and apparent comprehension of one another, that we could hardly doubt that the impression that elephants cannot speak was due rather to our ignorance than to their want of the power of making them selves understood. The elephant is very lia ble to sunstroke, especially when working in water, and even on shore he is generally furnished with a cover for his head during the hours of the greatest heat. A good ele-phant is of such value that his health is not to be risked lightly, and, indeed, after we had seen what they could do, we were inclined to go further, and say, that a welltrained elephant is absolutely invaluable for heavy labor in a climate such as that in which he finds his natural home.

BRAY'S GOLDEN HOLE. Accidental Discovery of the Great Sheba Mine in South Africa.

Chamberlin's Journal. Some fifteen Natalians formed a syndicate to "exploit" the South African gold fields on their own account. Some were storekeepers in the colony, some wagon-traders and some merely waiters on fortune. Only eleven of them had any money, and they supplied the wherewithal for the other four. who were set up to prospect and dig. After six months of fruitless toil, the money was all gone, and word was sent to the four that no more aid could be sent to them. They were "down on their luck," when as they returned to camp on what was intended to in politeness, made no breach of good form by discussing so hackneyed a topic as the weather.

The fiddles squeaked on, the harp thruming the fortunes of the band, and of the land, for he knocked off a bit of quartz so richly reined and the leader with his foot heat time. veined with gold as to betoken the existence of something superexcellent in the way of a "reef." All now turned on the rock with passionate eagerness, and in a very short time pegged out what was destined to be known as "Bray's Golden Hole." But the syndicate was by this time pretty

well cleaned out, and capital was needed to work the reef and provide machinery, etc. So a small company was formed at Natal under the name of the Sheba Reef Gold Mining Company, divided into 15,000 shares of fl each, the capital of f15,0000 being equitably allotted among the fifteen members of the syndicate. Upon these shares they raised enough money on loan to pay for the could not get away, as there was no ship, crushing of two hundred tons of quartz, and I had perforce to wait five dreary weeks which yielded eight ounces of gold to the on a mud bank. One day a sealing schoonput his instrument in its case and all hands ton, and at once provided them with working capital. Within a very few months the mine yielded 10,000 ounces of gold, and the original shares of fl each ran up by leaps and bounds until they were eagerly competed for at f100 each. Within a year the skipper, Capt. James Adair, a cheery soul, confided in me with an accent redelent of small share-capital (£15,000) of the original syndicate was worth in the market a million and a half sterling. This wonderful success led to the floating of a vast number of hopeless or bogus enterprises, and worth-less properties were landed on the shoulders Monongahela, that's the best," volunteered of the British public at fabulous prices. Yet surrounded as it was by a crowd of fraudulent imitators, the great Sheba mine has continued as one of the most wonderfully productive mines in South Africa. Millions have been lost in swindling and impossible undertakings in De Kaap, but the Shebe mountain, in which was Bray's golden hole, has really proved a mountain of gold.

DIVORCE IN TURKEY. The Only Formality Is the Return of the Bride's Dowry.

Fortnightly Review. Divorce in Turkey is obtained with a facility which would surprise even our transatiantic cousins. As easily as Abra-ham cast forth Hagar, the bond woman, and her child, so also can the Turk open the door of his harem and send out into the world the woman who no longer pleases him. He has but to give her back her dower and personal effects. In the upper classes, however, certain legal formalities are gone through, and, indeed, as the lady is usually protected by her parents; divorce is, comparatively speaking, rare. There are instances, however, in Constantinople of ladies in the highest official circles who are not yet very far advanced in years who have been divorced twice, thrice and even ten times. Among the lower orders divorce may be describe as a farce. Many girls who are not ye twenty years of age have been divorce and remarried a dozen times.

The surprises of divorce are among th most amusing features of Turk'sh social life. A great personage, second only to the Sultan in rank, unless, indeed, it be the Sheik Ul Islam, married some few years ago, when his position was very inferior to what it is at present, a highly educated lady, of good connection and fortune, but, according to his Excellency's version of the story, of ungovernable temper. Within the year they were divorced and remarried. The lady soon found her new husband dis agreable, and was once more divorced. It must be remembered that if a Turk can divorce his wife she can only divorce him at his pleasure by making herself as un-pleasant to him as possible. In former times he tied her up in a sack and had her dropped into the Bosphorus. To-day he di-

To return to the lady in question. The next time she was heard of by her friends was as a teacher in the Mohammedan high school for girls at Scutari. A few years back she was selected as governess for the children of the Khediva, and is now her Highness's private secretary, in which quality she accompanied her imperial mistress to Constantinople last year and actually found herself seated at a state banquet at Yildiz Kiosk next to the third wife of he first husband, who quietly asked her who she was. Tableau! The ease with which a divorce can be obtained in Turkey leads to many abuses and creates a state of affairs

not unlike our prostitution. FEW PERFECT FACES.

Men Who Possess a Symmetrically Molded Physiognomy Rare.

Mr. Phil Morris's experiences have led

sides of the average face, he declares, are unequal and one eye frequently goes up while the other half is closed. Often the nose is straight and many people have a habit of looking as if they were asleep. The distinguished Royal Academy Association has been giving some account of the troubles and vexations which come of portrait painting. There is a touch of disappointment, he says, when folks see their own portraits or those of their friends on canvas for the first time. Once he was engaged in painting a lady who had just become a grandmother and he had treated very delicately the ravages which time had made. The lady's husband brought him another portrait which had been painted twenty-five years before, and, having expressed some slight surprise at the new picture, pointed to the old one and said: "That was how he saw his wife." Nearly all ladies declare that they don't want to be flattered, but the artist who takes them at their word does so at his peril. According to Mr. Morris, artists who devote themselves to portrait painting are influenced not by mere vision, but by a certain preconceived idea as to how they may treat a face. The late Mr. Frank Holl, he says, had a book, Lavater's "Physiognomy," containing pictures of human types like hawks, foxes and other creatures, and when he was about to paint a portrait he used to try to find out which one of these animals or birds the sitter most resembled. For instance, he would enlarge the ears of a fox hunter, and, by accentuating the features, paint a most remarkable likeness. It is advisable, in Mr. Morris's opinion, to let a sitter watch the progress of his portrait. If this is done the artist can tell by the look of disap-pointment on the sitter's face when, in his estimation, there is anything wrong. Moreover, by this means more interest is lent to the task of sitting. It appears that one of the reasons the Queen allows herself to be painted so often by Herr Angell is that she can see the work in progress. Some artists, unlike the Austrian painter, are martyrs to nervousness, and decline to allow the sitter to see the portrait before

Du Maurier and Thackeray. Du Maurier once again has been inter-

viewed. "How about Thackeray"

it is completed.

"I never met him personally," said the artist, "but I have often wished I had. I feel sure that I should have loved him well. I have the greatest admiration for his books, and I think I must have read them all at least ten times. Indeed, it has been said of my writing that it is somewhat imitative of the great master. I think it | Fouche, had since her retirement to Switznot unlikely that we have looked at some phases of life with the same glasses, for we both lived much in Paris during our to her friends. They made annual pilearly years, and then I have all my life grimages to Coppet, returning to Mms. so eagerly develred his works. I saw him once, however, at a reception given by Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Sartoris, who was Adelaide Kemble, know my admiration for the great novelist and kindly offered to present me to

A PERILOUS JOURNEY

HARRY DE WINDT TO START FROM NEW YORK FOR PARIS BY LAND.

Will Cross Bering Straits on the Ice and Be Lost to Civilization for

Six Months at Least.

London Telegraph. Nowadays, when you lunch in New York on Saturday and dine in London on that day week, it is strange that anybody-even Mr. Harry De Windt-should map out a journey from America to Europe costing f5,000 and occupying over two years. But Mr. De Windt's desire for the curious in trips is insatiable; so, ere he could have rested from his Siberian march, he has started on an expedition more protracted and more hazardous than any of his former achievements. The young explorer was found, just before he sailed for America. in his chambers in Jermyn street, London, poring over maps and plans, and surrounded by piles of books written by travelers in some of the regions he purposes to

"You see," he said, pointing to the piles around him, "that I do not embark on this journey without studying it. Why, it has taken me over a year to work out the

The traveler was over thirty when he started on his first great journey from Pekin to Calais by land. Partially of French descent, his mother having been a French woman and his father an Englishman, he was born near Paris in 1856, and received his education in France. None of his family were conspicuous for travel; his passion for globe trotting is not hereditary. His sister married Rajah Brooke, of Sarawak, and De Windt, the eminent painter, was a member of his family.

ORIGIN OF THE IDEA. "How did the idea of this journey of yours

"Well," he replied, between the puffs of his cigarette, "it came about in this way: Last year, after my inspection of the Siberian prisons, I landed at Nikolaiefsk. I on a mud bank. One day a sealing schoonskipper, Capt. James Adair, a cheery soul confided in me with an accent redolent of the land of the stars and stripes, that he had named his ship Ada after himself—it is something of a jump from Ada to Adair.
He had knocked about a lot. In the evenings we discussed my former journeys, and
when conversation turned on what was the greatest land journey possible he remarked:
'I have crossed the Bering straits seven
times on the ice—for our purpose let us call
that land—and if you could go from New
York to London or Paris by that route you
would perform about as long a journey as
you could find.' The idea struck me as
novel, and I asked: 'Can you show me the
way?' 'Yes.' he replied with alacrity. 'I way? 'Yes,' he replied with alacrity. 'I will accompany you from Vancouver as far as Siberia, where you will feel quite at home, and then return.' We shook hands over the bargain and the thing was set-tled. That's how it came about."

"So you will not be alone?"
"No, Captain Adair will join me at Vancouver and accompany me across the Bering straits. My servant, George Harding, will be with me at San Francisco, whither he will proceed by sea, taking with him all my stores and other impedimenta. He has been with me over twelve years and traveled with me in Siberia in 1887 and 1890, and on my Pekin-Calais journey. This will be my most prolonged, most hazardous trip. All the others are insignificant compared to it. I shall have to cover not less than 16,-

"What are the chief dangers you are likely to encounter?" "Quite apart from the climate difficulties which are no joke, the miners of Alaska will be a serious menace. I have no fear of attack from the natives. My expeditionforgot to mention this-will form at Van-couver, under the direction of Captain Adair. It will number some thirty Indians and half-breeds, all well armed. As I said, the chief danger of attack will be met in Alaska, and more particularly at a place called Cook's inlet, where we shall be speshall be in clover, as far as the natives are concerned, and I have nothing to fear from the Tchuktchui tribe, which is kind to trav-

THE TRAVELER'S ITINERARY. "What is your itinerary, and when do you

expect to get back?" My host shrugged his shoulders and gazed thoughtfully into the fire as he replied: "Seeing this journey has never been made by white man, the dates must be vague, My plan, roughly, is to reach New York about Dec. 8; to make may way slowly across America, delivering lectures and visiting friends; to reach the Pacific coast, and while waiting for favorable weather to complete my party. I shall stay in Van-couver for three weeks; be joined there by Captain Adair and my servant, and then go right away by the end of March. Leaving Sitka and passing Mount St. Ellas, I shall penetrate the unknown portions of Alaska and after reaching Nulato, three hundred miles from Prince of Wales cape (the most westerly point of America) noth-ing can possibly be heard of me for eight months-that is to say, until I have traversed Alaska, crossed the Bering straits on the ice to East cape (the most easterly point of Asia) and reached Yakoutsk in astern Sloena-a distance of not less than five thousand miles. During a great portion of this section of the journey I shall have to live under ground. The wind storms known as pourga will be a serious danger, because while they last there is a chance of the traveler being buried. The cold, too, him to the conclusion that symmetrical faces are very few and far between. The will be terrible. I shall have four months of darkness at Anadyrsk, in eastern Siberia, a point two months' journey from Bering straits. I leave civilization at Sitka (British Columbia) and return to it at Ir-

koutsk, six months' journey from Bering straits and within three hundred miles of the Chinese frontier.' "How do you cross the Bering straits?" "Oh, on dog sleds. This will take ten days or so, as the going is difficult, many of the ice hummocks being three hundre to four hundred feet in height. When was in St. Petersburg, the other day, French friend at the Russian Geographical Society told me that on this part of the journey I should meet M. Andree, would by that time be crossing Bering straits in the balloon, en route for the north pole. This may be possible, but that is all one can say on that source Since Mr. De Windt had but a few hours to pack his heaps of furs and other needments into one or two small boxes, I felt I dared not detain him longer. "One word more," I said, "What will this journey cost, and when may we hope to see you back?" "It will cost about \$5,000," he answered "and if all goes well I shall reach England

in the autumn of 1897. MME. RECAMIER AND NAPOLEON. She Was One of the Most Dangerous

of the Emperor's Foes. The most famous and clever society of the consulate and early empire was accustomed to gather in the drawing rooms of Mme. Recamier, wife of the great banker. The wealth of her husband and distinction of her manners made her a personage of great importance among the returned emigrants, who flattered and caressed her. By her spirit and beauty she wielded enormous influence, but not in Napoleon's behalf, for she considered him a parvenu. She was in reality one of the most insidious, and consequently one of the most dangerous, of his foes. He tried to buy her silence through Fouche's inter-

mediation by the offer not merely of a place as lady in waiting, but of the influ-

ence she might hope to exercise over him-

His present refusal was really the cause of her husband's bankruptcy, for the Bank of France refused him assistance in his straits. She was not an intimate friend of Mme. De Stael, although the latter, when banished from Paris, and visited her at St. Ecouen, but among those who had frequented her parlor were Necker's great daughter, that "rascally Mme. De Stael." as Napoleon called her in a letter to erland played the role of extle so well that to her friends. They made annual pil-grimages to Coppet, returning to Mme Recamier's pariors with new arrows of spite and wit to discharge against the emand the frequenters of her husband's Bank of France. With several of her friends the great lady was banished from